

THE WEATHER — PAGE 15; Wednesday, sunny 60°W, cloudy 70°W, Temp. 24°S (34°-51). LONDON: Wednesday, sunny 60°W, cloudy 70°W, Temp. 21°S (34°-52). CHANNEL: Smooth, 60°W; Wednesday, cloudy, Temp. 4-7° (39°-43). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, foggy early, cloudy later, Temp. -1-9° (30°-48). NEW YORK: Wednesday, partly cloudy, Temp. 2-10° (34°-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

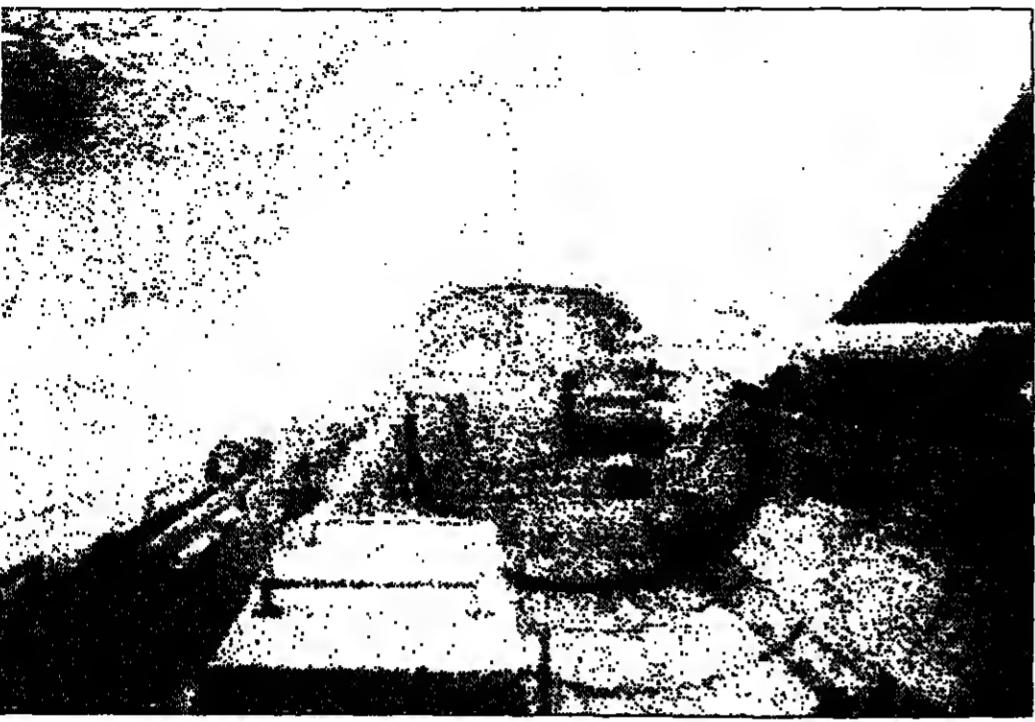
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1982

Established 1887



A picture beamed from the space shuttle showed its open cargo-bay doors and a part of the Earth.

## Heat-Tile Loss, Camera Problem Mar Space Shuttle's 2d Day Aloft

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The pilots of the space shuttle Columbia reported Tuesday that some heat-shield tiles were missing from the spacecraft nose, and a television camera on the ship's mechanical arm later showed more tile damage.

But the damage, spotted on the second day of the shuttle's planned seven-day mission, was not expected to jeopardize the flight. The visible tile gaps were in areas where relatively low temperatures occur as the ship re-enters the atmosphere and should pose no danger to astronauts Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton on their trip home Monday.

Trouble with another camera on the mechanical arm prevented a more extensive inspection of the craft, including the underbody, where tile damage would be more serious.

The camera problem also prevented the astronauts from trying to use the arm to grab an instrument on the shuttle's payload bay. If the camera cannot be operated, it might keep the astronauts from being able to lift scientific instruments off the tail of the spacecraft, but the shuttle came through the landing in good shape.

But engineers said the ship's complex mechanical and electrical equipment generally was in excellent condition.

Col. Fullerton said he and Col. Lousma noticed "a fairly big piece of white stuff shortly after launch come flying back and hit the windshields."

Flight director Harold Draggan said ice falling away from the ship's external tank dur-

ing the launch into space could have caused tile damage.

Mr. Draggan said the upper

nose of the shuttle, where most of the damage apparently occurred, did not require much insulation.

Nevertheless, the report came as a surprise. On the Columbia's maiden mission some tiles were ripped off the tail of the spacecraft, but the shuttle came through the landing in good shape.

The thin silica tiles in the area of damage were designed to shield the ship from temperatures below 700 degrees Fahrenheit (370 degrees Celsius).

It was the first time a camera or the arm had been used to inspect the ship for tile damage. The main purpose of the first telecast from the arm was to check on a problem with a circuit breaker that inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Mubarak Scoffs at Idea That Egypt Will Cool Its Relations With Israel

By Anthony Lewis  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has said he remains very optimistic about the peace treaty with Israel. He scoffed at the idea that Egypt might change its policy after Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai, scheduled for April 25.

"We are not going to change anything," he said in an interview here Sunday. "We have sacrificed a lot for peace. We don't intend to overthrow it. We are looking forward to much better relations with Israel."

"We signed a treaty," Mr. Mubarak said. "There is a complete withdrawal from our territory. There are diplomatic relations. We are not ready to drop that at all. Those who want to join us on this basis — we are ready."

He suggested that Egypt could be a good bridge to lessen the tension which may arise between Israel and our Arab friends." For example, he said, if tension increases on the Israel-Lebanese border, "with the good will we have or even cut ties to Israel."

"We said Egypt would like to restore relations with other Arab countries — but never at the expense of our relations with Israel."

The interview immediately followed a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and his top advisers on stages in the Israeli withdrawal plans and other recent annoyances in relations with Israel.

Egypt and Israel disagree about the exact location of the boundary just south of Elat, Israel's southernmost town — an issue that could disrupt the withdrawal. Tension also has arisen over whether Mr. Mubarak will go to Jerusalem when he visits Israel. And a round of talks on Palestinian autonomy, scheduled to start in Israel Sunday, was canceled when Israel insisted it be held in Jerusalem, and Egypt refused.

The president said he was sure the recent problems with Israel would be solved.

"I remember the words we agreed on when Mr. Begin was here to attend the funeral of Presi-

state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., in notes said to have been taken at a staff meeting, as saying that he found the atmosphere in Cairo "180 degrees" different now from that in April, 1981, and that the United States would have to work to keep Egypt in line with the U.S.-supported formula for peace.

Asked about this, Mr. Mubarak threw up his hands in an expression of amazement. "It is very strange," he said. "If these notes are correct, I disagree with Secretary Haig. We are not changing our cut ties to Israel."

"We signed a treaty," Mr. Mubarak said. "There is a complete withdrawal from our territory. There are diplomatic relations. We are not ready to drop that at all. Those who want to join us on this basis — we are ready."

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## Walesa Rejected Offer To Migrate, Wife Says

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Lech Walesa's wife said Tuesday that the detained Solidarity leader had rejected an offer from the martial law regime to leave Poland with his family.

"Of course we refused," Danuta Walesa said in a telephone interview with The Associated Press from her apartment in Gdansk. She declined to say when or by whom the offer was made, and said only that the "authorities made us an offer to leave the country."

The Interior Ministry announced early this month that it intended dissidents and their families could apply for passports to leave Poland. But few of the 3,600 detainees accepted the offer.

An ministry spokesman said Tuesday that he was unaware that the departure offer had been made specifically to the Walesas and their seven children.

Mr. Walesa, the elected leader

of the now-suspended independent union, and the other detainees were rounded up by authorities after Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law on Dec. 13.

Mr. Walesa is reportedly held in an apartment in a Warsaw suburb.

Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojciecki in a statement that was seen as a concession that martial law rule had not ended the shortages that characterized the country's economic crisis before the military crackdown, said Poland is racing into its grain reserves.

Less than half the 3.6 million tons of grain expected from Polish farmers has come to market and the government is trying to arrange for more imports, Mr. Wojciecki said in a statement broadcast on Warsaw radio.

The imports would presumably come from the Soviet Union, which faces its own grain shortage, or other Eastern European allies.

"If these do not materialize, and

the procurement of domestic grain does not improve, there may be problems in the pre-harvest period," Mr. Wojciecki said.

The United Peasants Party newspaper, Dzieciak Ludowy, said Tuesday that meat rations may

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

A special supplement on Austria appears in Thursday's IHT.

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## CIA Accused of Faking Evidence in Vietnam

By Michael Gertler  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A former CIA officer has charged that the Johnson administration and the agency fabricated evidence in 1965 to help prove that the war in Vietnam was being fueled by outside arms and to set the stage for U.S. involvement.

The officer, Philip Liechty, 41, said that he inadvertently came upon CIA documents early in his 15-year career with the agency that specifically described plans to provide such false evidence.

Mr. Liechty, a specialist on Asia, eventually became a case officer handling secret missions in the CIA's top-secret Directorate for Operations. He contended that he was fired in 1978 because he was a "dissident voice," complaining about the way the directorate was run and charging that intelligence was being manipulated. The official explanation for his dismissal, he said, is that it was part of a personnel cutback.

One set of documents that Mr. Liechty said he saw in the early 1960s involved a plan to take large amounts of Communist-bloc arms the CIA had collected and stored in warehouses, load them on a Vietnamese-style coastal boat, fake a fire fight in which the boat would be sunk in shallow water and then call in Western reporters to see the captured weapons as proof of outside aid to the Viet Cong.

### Professional Work

He said the other documents involved an elaborate operation to print large numbers of postage stamps showing the Vietnamese shooting down a U.S. Army helicopter. Mr. Liechty says this was a highly professional job meant to show that it was produced by the North Vietnamese because the Viet Cong would not have had such capabilities.

Mr. Liechty contended that the CIA printed sheets of those stamps. Letters in Vietnamese were then written and mailed all over the world. "And the CIA made sure journalists would get hold of them," he said.

If Mr. Liechty's claims are accurate, the CIA scored a public relations coup because a color enlargement of the "North Vietnam Stamp" appeared as the cover of Life magazine on Feb. 26, 1965, just two days before the Johnson administration published its "white paper" on the fighting in Vietnam called "Aggression From the North."

Mr. Liechty says several sheets of the stamps were in the file that he saw and they were all printed on CIA presses.

An account of a sighting on Feb. 16, 1965, of a "suspicious vessel . . . carefully camouflaged and moored just offshore along the coast of Phu Yen province" in

South Vietnam is also accorded considerable space in the white paper.

The cargo vessel was "sunk in shallow water" after a reported attack by South Vietnamese forces. The vessel was said to contain at least 100 tons of military supplies "almost all of Communist origin, largely from Communist China and Czechoslovakia as well as North Vietnam." The white paper noted that newsmen visited the site and saw the cargo.

Mr. Liechty says the plan suggested that there were to be a number of such incidents. He is convinced that the incident described in the white paper was one of those staged. "Everything matched perfectly," he said.

Publication of the white paper turned out to be a key event in U.S. attempts to document charges that North Vietnam and other Communist countries were supporting the insurgents in the South and to prepare U.S. public opinion for what was to follow soon: the commitment of U.S. combat forces to the fighting.

Later events made it clear that North Vietnam was indeed heavily involved in the war in the South.

A CIA spokesman, Dale Peterson, said: "It is not our policy to comment on such allegations."

Mr. Liechty joined the CIA in the summer of 1963. His first two years there were spent searching CIA "personality files" looking for what he calls "derogatory or inflammatory information on individuals that other branches of government are seeking information about."

One day Mr. Liechty said he pulled a misplaced file "and there was a quarter-inch of documents inside relating to Vietnam operations. The top three or four pages were an operating plan of a new agency proposal to fabricate evidence of outside support of the Viet Cong effort in South Vietnam. This was no rough draft. It was a carbon copy of a final proposal and my recollection is that it was written in response to direction from the White House and could not have happened without Johnson's approval."

When he first saw the documents, he said, he had "no idea where these guys were going." But later, he said, it became "clear what they were doing. This was intended to con the Congress and the American people." It was supposed "to support the view that what was going on was all instigated, supported and controlled from the outside."

Mr. Liechty said he has been hesitant to talk publicly but decided to because "the point is that what is happening now in El Salvador looks so similar to what I saw of the agency role in preparing the groundwork for a big U.S. involvement" in Vietnam.



Shops on the West Bank of the Jordan were closed for the fifth straight day Tuesday as a general strike by Palestinian Arabs against the Israeli occupation continued. Sporadic protests broke out. Troops fired in the air and used tear gas on the demonstrators. Three Arabs have so far been killed.

## Cabinet Votes to Block Begin Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

along with the Labor Party, the Communists, the tiny Shinni (Change) Party, the rightist Tehiya faction and the right-of-center Tzomet Party.

Rabbi Druckman belongs to the National Religious Party, senior member of Mr. Begin's coalition, but he quit the coalition a few weeks ago.

The two Tehiya members normally back Mr. Begin huddled with Labor to show their opposition to the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr. Begin has survived four no-confidence votes since his re-election.

The latest was over Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights Dec. 14.

As the debate opened, troops fired shots in the air, used tear gas on rioters and smashed padlocks of striking shopkeepers in the occupied West Bank in the fifth straight day of violence over the firing of a Palestinian mayor.

In Jerusalem's eastern sector, Arab youths burned tires, threw stones and tried to convince shopkeepers to close their stores, the Israeli radio said. Hundreds of police and border troops patrolled the capital's Old City to maintain order.

Three Arabs already have been killed by Israeli gunfire and more than a dozen wounded in the latest wave of violence in the occupied territories, and as the debate began in parliament, Communist deputy Toufiq Touhi shouted at government speakers, "You are murdering Arabs."

"All the problems will be solved in the immediate future," said the envoy, Osama el-Baz, who was

ipal clerks in Rafah struck over allegations an Israeli officer raped a teenage girl. The military said she was detained briefly and "made up the story perhaps for revenge."

During the debate Mr. Sharon's reference to the outcome of the elections in April, 1976, on the West Bank riled Mr. Peres who served as defense minister in a Labor government then. He accused Mr. Sharon of inciting the public against him and of distorting facts.

Mr. Peres charged that the Begin government blundered almost in every political sphere, citing specifically the Israeli blockade of the Druse Arabs on the Golan and an alleged Israeli plan to close the Jordan bridges and turn the West Bank into a "Palestinian ghetto."

In the Gaza Strip, the military reported four Palestinian youths were injured during the dispersal of a demonstration there. A spokesman said they were not hurt by gunfire, but did not know what caused their injuries.

Four soldiers were injured by stones hurled in the demonstration, the military said. Rafah was under curfew.

Egyptian Envoy Sees Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — A senior Egyptian envoy spent two hours with Mr. Begin Tuesday and predicted an early agreement in the border dispute threatening to halt Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

"All the problems will be solved

in the immediate future," said the

envoy, Osama el-Baz, who was

sent to Israel by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Asked if "all the problems" included the most thorny of 15 points of difference along the permanent border, Mr. el-Baz said, "It concerns everything."

### Record in U.S.A.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration Tuesday asked Congress to approve a record \$2.485-billion foreign aid program for Israel. It is the largest single bilateral U.S. aid program in the world.

The draft treaty would create an international authority to curb exploitation of seabed minerals and protect metal prices on shore.

### Ceiling Not Mentioned

The United States has maintained that there should be no ceiling on the minerals mined. The compromise plan, however, did not mention a ceiling, a provision eagerly sought by the Third World as a precedent for future commodity cartels.

Washington has also sought major changes in the voting arrangements for the council that would govern seabed mining. The changes would enable the United States and a few other industrial nations to block any rules or even impose those of their own design.

The difficulties are further compounded by the plight of the deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation, Leigh S. Ratner. American officials have confirmed that a strong effort is under way within the Reagan administration to dismiss him. The officials said that some mining companies fear Mr. Ratner will make too many concessions.

Delegates from both industrial and Third World nations fear that Mr. Ratner's departure would seriously handicap the still prospects of any agreement signed by the United States.

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, is due in Cairo early in April for further talks on the issue.

On the Jerusalem problem, Mr. Mubarak also expressed a calm view, but he said the problem must be recognized.

It traces to Israel's 1980 declaration of "a complete and united Jerusalem" to be Israel's capital. Mr. Mubarak said that when he was planning the visit to Israel, he suggested that a formula be found quickly to deal with the issue.

The next thing he knew, Mr. Mubarak said, the Israeli Cabinet was saying it would be better not to make the visit if he did not go to Jerusalem. "Such a statement in front of public opinion here," he said, "was like pressure exerted on me. It was not acceptable. I think nobody could accept that and go at this time. Some time should pass, until this tension goes down, especially at this very sensitive period."

But still, he said, "there is a decision that I'm going to visit Israel," so he will do "after a while."

The autonomy talks have been extremely difficult, and most observers see little hope for agreement. But Mr. Mubarak said he had "very good hope" that Egypt and Israel could agree if the talks resume, on a declaration of principles for autonomy.

With a declaration of principles, Mr. Mubarak said, the Palestinians and Jordan might be drawn into the negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

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The autonomy talks have been extremely difficult, and most observers see little hope for agreement. But Mr. Mubarak said he had "very good hope" that Egypt and Israel could agree if the talks resume, on a declaration of principles for autonomy.

With a declaration of principles, Mr. Mubarak said, the Palestinians and Jordan might be drawn into the negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

## Dobrynin: Master of Superpower Diplomacy

**His Light Touch as Soviet Envoy in U.S. Has Eased Tensions for 20 Years**

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — It was virtually on the eve of a scheduled summit meeting with Soviet leaders in May, 1972, that President Richard M. Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong harbor and a new round of bombing against Hanoi, leaving American officials uncertain as to whether Mr. Nixon would still be welcome in Moscow.

In fact, at a May 10 meeting in the White House map room with Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, playfully teased Mr. Kissinger into forecasting the Soviet response. Only after Mr. Kissinger bet that Moscow would postpone the summit did Mr. Dobrynin let him know that the meeting was still on.

That little byplay at a moment of sharp confrontation in Soviet-American relations illustrates the ease with which Mr. Dobrynin has moved at the top levels of the U.S. government and the light touch he has sometimes used to smooth the tensions of superpower diplomacy since he

officially took up his post 20 years ago this month.

Although the Reagan administration has yet to establish its approach to Mr. Dobrynin, it is clear that the ambassador has built a record of high-level intimacy with the five previous administrations. Mr. Kissinger termed him "a thoroughgoing professional" and, in a joshing tribute, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, called the ambassador "the most delightful foreign adversary of my four years, a charming host and a skillfully elusive negotiator."

Even the diplomat, Mr. Dobrynin, 62, declines to discuss his record publicly.

He has astonished American officials by calling President Lyndon B. Johnson at home at night to get clarification of a presidential message, eaten hot dogs with President Gerald R. Ford and surprised suburban Washington teen-agers by biking in his jeans inn McDonald's with his grandmother.

For two decades this personable, towering Russian with a puckish sense of humor has been at the diplomatic nexus of every

major Soviet-American showdown or negotiation.

In the Kennedy era, as a very new ambassador, Mr. Dobrynin was the critical go-between with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis. Within a month of Mr. Nixon's inauguration, he began meeting privately with Mr. Kissinger once a week and eventually became the main channel for negotiating the first strategic arms agreement.

When Mr. Carter got into a diplomatic donnybrook with Moscow over the presence of a Soviet military brigade in Cuba, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance felt that Mr. Dobrynin's efforts were so important to breaking the impasse that the ambassador was asked to end home leave in Moscow where his newly widowed mother was dying.

Mr. Dobrynin came here at a hot time of problems over Berlin and Cuba, and he made himself valuable with good sense while our ambassadors couldn't establish rapport with the Kremlin, William G. Hyland, a longtime Kissinger aide, said.

But the praise has not been universal. The most damaging

suspicion, voiced by Theodore C. Sorenson, a top Kennedy lieutenant, is that Mr. Dobrynin lied to Kennedy in 1962 when he assured him there were no Soviet nuclear missiles being installed in Cuba.

Some former Nixon and Carter administration officials, asking not to be quoted, also contend that Mr. Dobrynin has taken advantage of American openness to help pull the U.S. establishment into expecting too much from detente and discounting the Soviet military buildup. Some also question whether he warned the Kremlin adequately in the Third World that Soviet aggressiveness will dentate sour in Washington.

American Kremlinologists speculate that with his long tenure in Washington Mr. Dobrynin has become so Americanized that it has cost him in career terms.

At his high point in the Nixon-Kissinger heyday of detente, Mr. Dobrynin was widely discussed as a possible successor to the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. But he did not move up when Mr. Gromyko was elevated to the Politburo in 1973 and since then, some



Anatoli F. Dobrynin

## VOA Director Resigns After Stormy Reign

**Staff Resisted Change In Broadcast Agency**

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — James B. Conkling has resigned as director of the Voice of America, ending a stormy 10-month tenure during which his effort to reorganize the government broadcasting network met with widespread resistance from its career employees.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the International Communication Agency, the parent organization of the Voice of America, said the resignation was voluntary and reflected Mr. Conkling's inability to adjust to working in the government.

According to Phyllis Kaminsky, spokeswoman for the agency, Mr. Conkling told VOA employees Monday, "I realized that I have been in the private sector too many years to be able to understand the different ways of government workings."

**No Political Pressure**

Mr. Conkling, a former record company executive with experience in motion picture consulting, added that "there was no pressure on me to resign by Director Wick."

Mr. Wick said that the associate director of programs, John Hughes, 51, a former editor of *The Christian Science Monitor* and a recipient of a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting in 1967, would replace Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Wick said there was no pressure from the White House for Mr. Conkling's resignation.

The Treasury's assistant secretary for tax policy, John E. Chapman, supported the bill but suggested a variety of technical changes. He endorsed in principle what shaped up as one of the more controversial provisions, language in impose a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 on corporate officers who knowingly participated in preparing a fraudulent corporate tax return. But Mr. Chapman said this upper limit may be somewhat high.

Two tax lawyers who have held high-ranking Treasury positions in other Republican administrations, Fredric W. Hickman and John S. Nolan, took a dim view of the VOA play a more active propaganda role.

Career employees accused the two men, along with their superior, Mr. Wick, of trying to damage the agency's journalistic integrity. Bernard H. Kamenetz, director of the VOA's news division and a strong advocate of journalistic independence for the agency, resigned in December.

Mr. Chapman fully endorsed the bill's provision to require employers, except those with five or fewer employees, to report to the IRS all tips charged on credit cards. The provision was opposed by the National Restaurant Association, the American Hotel & Motel Association and the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union.



MOON TRIAL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the Korean-born founder of the Unification Church, arrived at a New York federal court building, where the selection of jurors has begun for his trial on charges of tax fraud.

## U.S. Airports Seeking A Tax on Passengers

By Penny Pagano  
Los Angeles Times Service

The administration has proposed removing the nation's 41 largest airports from the federal aid program and increasing the current passenger ticket tax to 8 percent from 5 percent.

Instead, airport operators want to raise the ticket tax to 6 percent, to let airports of any size drop out of the federal program and to charge a tax on passengers in proportion to each airport's needs.

The proposal would allow airports to charge each passenger a fee in leave on a flight. The airport operators said the fee would be modest but did not elaborate. The operators announced the proposal at a news conference Monday following a meeting in Washington of the Airport Operators Council.

In the 1970s, airports received federal grants through a program designed to deal with safety and capacity problems. Much of the program's funding came from an airline passenger ticket tax, currently 5 percent of the ticket price.

In 1980, that program ended, although the ticket tax was continued. Congress appropriated \$450 million for airport aid in fiscal 1981 but approved no new funds for fiscal 1982, which began last Oct. 1.

J. Donald Rielly, executive vice president of the association, said airports will need a total of \$1.5 billion for each of the next five years to meet safety and capacity needs.

**U.S. Bars French Fare Cuts**

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board rejected Monday requests by Air France for fare reductions on certain flights across the Atlantic, citing France's refusal to allow U.S. airlines to reduce fares.

"France has disapproved the fare proposals of U.S. carriers seeking entry into the market whenever the proposals have undercut the prevailing fares of Air France and has even refused U.S. carriers the right to match Air France's fares at the latter's U.S. gateways," the board said.

## S. Africa Leftist Tells Of Soviet Confinement

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A disillusioned former member of the African National Congress has told Senate investigators that Soviet officials confined her in a Moscow mental institution after she refused to take instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

The woman, who first sought refuge in Canada and came to the United States last November, will testify Wednesday or Thursday under extraordinarily heavy guard before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on security and terrorism.

Subcommittee investigators are known to regard her testimony as the most compelling statement to be delivered as the panel opens hearings on what it calls the role of the Russians, Cubans and East Germans in supporting terrorism in South Africa.

The woman's identity is kept secret until her appearance.

The African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa, views the South African government as a repressive enemy because of its apartheid policies.

The woman, who is in her late 20s, told investigators that she was pursued by South African police after organizing young protesters at the September, 1977, funeral for Steven Biko, the black leader who died while in the custody of South African security police, it was learned Monday.

Senate investigators said the woman — whose statements they checked with intelligence sources — gave them the following account of her experiences:

Fleeing to Botswana after the Biko funeral, she joined the ANC and was given "political indoctrination and training." In 1978, along with other young blacks from southern African nations, she was invited to the Soviet Union for university work. Her difficulties there began when she told Soviet instructors that her Christian faith prevented her from accepting Communist doctrine.

Tortured in Moscow

In November, 1978, she was sent to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow, where the "doctors" turned out to be members of the KGB, the Soviet security police. After undergoing torture and forced injections, she gained her release by promising to accept instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

She was introduced to a Russian named Shubin who she was told headed the "armed struggle in southern Africa."

In February, 1979, she was allowed to return to Africa, going first in Zambia and then Botswana.

A subcommittee investigator who has questioned the woman extensively since last November was asked whether she gave any sign of mental disturbance. He replied, "None whatsoever."

**Communist Exploitation Seen**

The investigator said the woman does not claim the ANC is controlled totally by the Russians, East Germans and Cubans. But he said she told him she had resigned from the organization in May, 1980, because she believed it was being exploited by the Communists.

As the subcommittee opened its hearings Monday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, accused the Russians of encouraging "chaos, violence and disorder" in southern Africa by providing arms and other assistance to insurgents there.

Mr. Crocker said that while the

**Spain and Britain Set Meeting on Gibraltar**

By Associated Press

**BRUSSELS** — Spain and Britain agreed Tuesday on a meeting April 20 in Lisbon to discuss the future of Gibraltar. Spanish officials said in Brussels. Border restrictions are due to be lifted that day.

The agreement was reached between Spanish Foreign Minister José Pedro Pérez Llorca and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who were in Brussels to attend negotiations on Spain's Common Market membership.

## A Cobra Turns The Tables on A Mongoose

The Associated Press

**BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe** — A mongoose was killed and eaten by a cobra here, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* newspaper reported Tuesday.

A Wildlife Department ranger in Salisbury said it was the first known case in the country in which a mongoose had become the victim of its usual prey. "This is extremely unusual," he said. "We can only assume the mongoose was caught while asleep or while it was very sick."

Domestic servants killed the 6-foot-5-inch (2-meter) snake in a Bulawayo garden and found the mongoose inside.

At a Senate hearing, the hotel and restaurant industries and a union representing their employees opposed a provision that would expand the present requirements under which employers report on tips. The IRS contends that only 15 percent of tips are reported on tax returns.

Roscoe L. Egger Jr., the commissioner of internal revenue, said that the level of tax lost through failure to report income and exaggeration of deductions had climbed alarmingly. He said it increased from \$29 billion in 1973 to \$87 billion in 1979 and would reach \$120 billion in 1985 if no action was taken.

Mr. Egger estimated that for 1981, the largest single category of unreported income amounted to \$26 billion of receipts of nonfarm businesses. He said that included a large number of small transactions at the retail level, nonreporting of payments received by independent contractors and receipts from direct or door-to-door sales.

**April 10 Deadline**

If, as seems likely, it climbs above the \$100-billion level, it would put even greater pressure on the president to compromise with Congress on alternatives to reduce deficits.

Sen. Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, a member of the budget committee, said the president should recommend a scaling down of the tax cut, the effect of which would be \$750 billion in lost revenue over five years. Sen. Andrews said the cut should total \$550 billion in five years.

"If the numbers are wrong, the country's better off if we admit it," Sen. Andrews said. "That type of pitch by the president would be warmly supported and it'd be a beluga lot better than this drift."

In the House, Rep. Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, ranking Republican member of the House Budget Committee, took a different approach in budget variation that he circulated among Republican members of the panel.

Rep. Latta suggested cancellation of the cost-of-living increase for Social Security benefits and other federal payments to save about \$20 billion in the next fiscal year. He also proposed a one-year freeze in the pay of government workers, including members of the armed forces, to pare the deficit even further.

Rep. Latta said the draft budget he outlined would produce a deficit of \$69.7 billion in fiscal 1983, nearly \$30 billion lower than the president's proposal.

"Everyone but the president has gotten the message that we're in trouble," Sen. Hollings told reporters.

Mr. Reagan has refused in consider cuts in his proposal for record-high increases in military spending or any change in the president's proposal.

**Reagan Rejects Farm Embargoes As Policy Tool**

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan has promised that he will not use embargoes of farm goods to punish foes of the United States unless an "extreme" situation arises and a total trade ban is imposed against a nation.

Mr. Reagan derided past U.S. policies, saying that "stop-and-go export actions" such as the grain embargo against the Soviet Union "have weakened our reputation as a reliable supplier."

Outlining a no-restraints policy Monday, he also said to a group of agriculture-industry editors and representatives that he would not impose any restrictions on farm exports because of rising domestic prices.

He pledged to try to end trade barriers and unfair trade practices throughout the world.

The president, who said that former President Jimmy Carter's imposition of an embargo on the Soviet Union in retaliation for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was "ill-advised" and did nothing but cause misery within the U.S. farming industry, added, "Farm exports will not be used as an instrument of foreign policy — except in extreme situations and as part of a broader embargo."

In Moscow Tuesday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda applauded Mr. Reagan's administration that the U.S. grain embargo was counterproductive, but said that Washington was still staging "cowboy-style" attacks on international trade.

## U.S. Army in Germany Sentences GI to Death

United Press International

**BAD KREUZNACH, West Germany** — A U.S. military court has sentenced an American soldier to death for murdering a 19-year-old German woman, an Army spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the court found Leon B. Redmond, 22, of Cleveland, guilty of premeditated murder and passed the death sentence March 4 after a five-day trial.

The woman, Ilona Wietrychowski, was struck with a heavy object and beaten to death last July. The death sentence is automatically open to appeal, the spokesman said. No American soldier has been executed since 1962.

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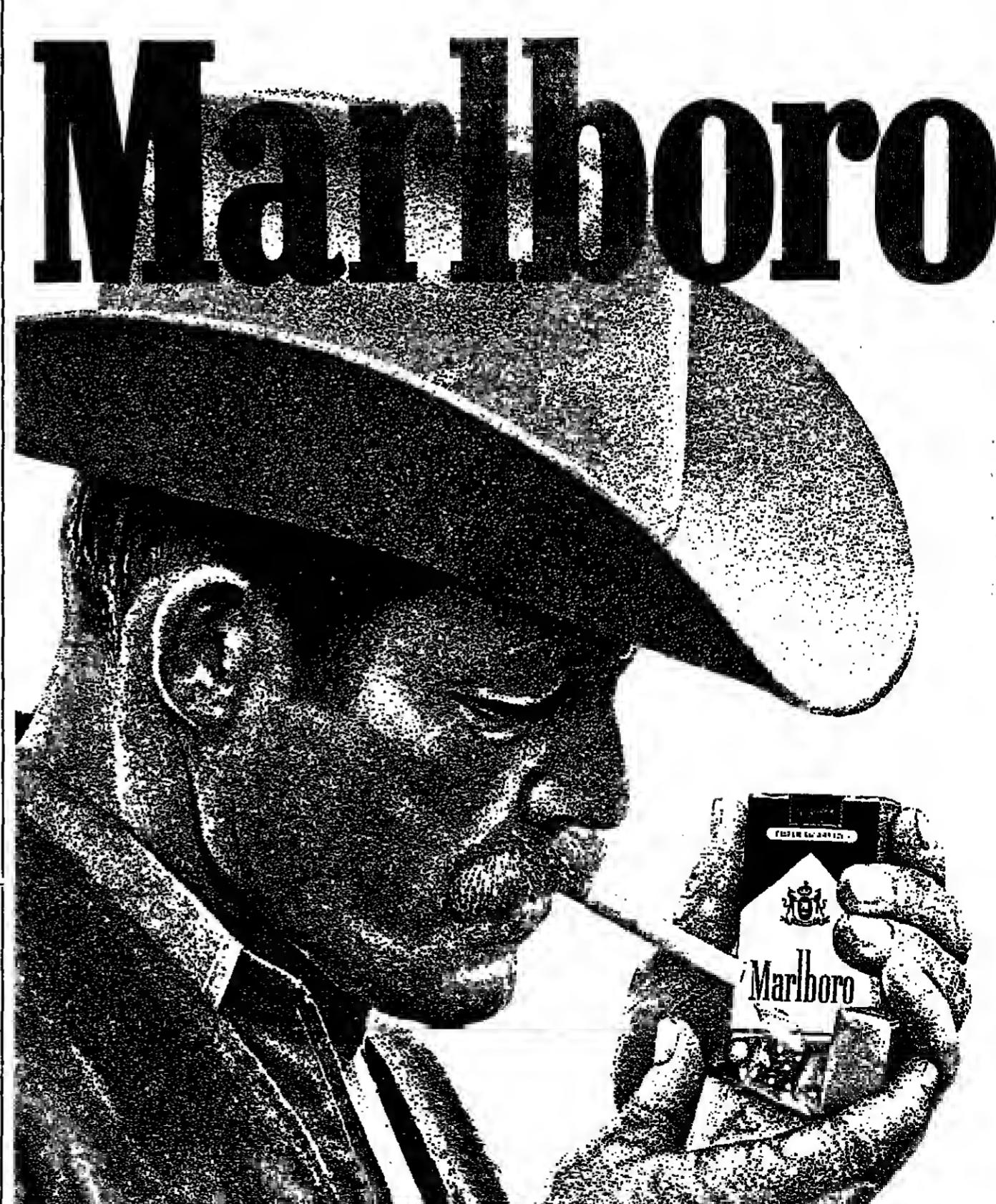
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## Death on the West Bank

Israeli soldiers shot some more Arab youngsters Monday. It is a familiar spectacle, and could become even more so as a consequence of the policy of the Begin government. That policy is aimed at expanding the Jewish presence on the West Bank and sliding over eventually to annexation. This entails shrinking the Arab presence and creating conditions to induce members of the Arab majority to abandon their homes. Often residents resist the administrative and police measures the Israelis use to displace them. Thus challenged by the rage they have stirred, the Israelis — paramilitary settlers or soldiers of the occupation force — open fire.

At one point, the Camp David accords seemed to be the answer. They invited Palestinians to help set up a transitional "autonomy" and then join in talks to fix the sovereignty of the occupied territories. Unfortunately, the Palestinians refused to take a chance on Camp David. Menachem Begin took full advantage of this lapse. He has since taken steps to resolve the future of the West Bank his way. That means shoving out those Arabs who will go, offering special favors to some who stay and treating the others as a subject population.

In these conditions, it becomes difficult for those who have argued that Camp David was the only diplomatic vehicle moving to insist

that the parties stay aboard. Egypt will doubtless be reviewing its participation after it gets back the last slice of Sinai next month. This cannot fail to make the United States review its policy, which currently is to uphold Camp David but do nothing to make the process work, and meanwhile get people to focus on Soviets rather than Palestinians.

We are long on record as favoring a Palestinian priority, but the case for it is not open and shut. As damaging to the Palestinians as Israeli policies have been, they have not been so damaging as the Palestinians' own refusal to do what Elias Freij, mayor of occupied Bethlehem, recently proposed. "We Palestinians should challenge Israel for peace and not for war," he wrote. "We would gain immensely if we were to say we would recognize the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign and independent state within defined and internationally recognized borders on a reciprocal, mutual and simultaneous basis."

The Freij suggestion does not exhaust the possibilities of policy, least of all American policy. It does, however, put one of the burdens exactly where it should be. Acting on it would remove the principal obstacle that keeps the United States from openly supporting the legitimate part of the Palestinians cause — that is, building a state.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Charming but Chilling

We rise to denounce the charm of Ronald Reagan. His irrepressible cheer and courtesy take all the starch out of his social attitudes, and all the fun out of criticizing his policies.

To a business community that rages and betes against his economic course, he expresses a "little" disappointment that it has forgotten whose wisdom he represents. To the news media that he denounced for peddling pessimism and distorting the facts, he offers a redeeming compliment and an apology for "momentary frustration."

To the Democrats and Republicans whom he routinely berates for decades of economic "mismanagement," he serves up this self-mocking anecdote: His own complaints, he says, recall the story about the great baseball manager, Frankie Frisch, who watched a rookie drop a fly ball, let's grounder through his legs and then throw to the wrong base. The manager angrily grabbed a glove and rushed out to show how the game should be played. But he, too, misjudged the very first ball and, chasing it, fell on his face. "You've got center field so fouled up," Frisch shouted at the rookie, "nobody can play it."

How can anyone hearing such a graceful confession bear in mind the Reagan team's succession of errors abroad, its heartless lookout of poor people at home, and its steady alienation of its warmest fans? The polls show that the president is losing support for the major elements of his policy; the country would have him spend less on defense, not cut taxes so fast, and quit reducing social programs for the poor. Yet he tells attractive stories and clings, dangerously, to the view that all is going well.

The most deplorable consequence of Reagan's captivating manner is that it deflects the earnest debates that his convictions ought to inspire. In his recent pep talk to

businessmen, for example, he offered highly questionable predictions: A three-year growth in savings of \$260 billion, he said, would make his admittedly large budget deficits easily bearable, and without again chasing interest rates to crippling heights.

At that very moment, however, Reagan's facts and conclusions were being disputed in a White House reunion of his economic advisers from the 1980 campaign. Has he grounds now to question their analysis or competence? What is the point of asking investors to have faith when conservatives like George Shultz, Arthur Burns and Charles Walker are shaken in theirs?

Or take the president's broadest, unquestionably heartfelt political rationale for his economic course: He will go on resisting the advice to delay tax cuts, he said, because the more revenue government gets the more it will inevitably spend. If that proposition was ever true, it is certainly not obvious today.

Reagan himself insists on spending more, much more, than his Treasury's most optimistic estimates of what it will collect. (That he will spend it for defense rather than social programs is not fiscally meaningful. Indeed, America's weakened economic condition remains the gravest source of its difficulties abroad.) The president's critics, inside the White House and among Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress, agitate for a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. To test their sincerity, he need only insist that they give him one dollar of spending cuts for every dollar of new revenue.

Yet Reagan refuses to engage the issues. He smiles, admits that he drops an occasional fly ball, and repeats the homily that the only way to discipline government is "by cutting its allowance." Charming but chilling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### After Mitterrand's Visit to Israel

We made the Knesset rostrum available to a non-Arab statesman for use as a platform for demanding establishment of a Palestinian state. We will hear the echoes of that for a long time.

—From *Ha'aretz* (Tel Aviv).

Even though the Reagan administration has not yet said it openly, there is increasing affinity between it and Mitterrand on realization of Palestinian self-determination.

—From *Davar* (Tel Aviv).

The Middle East peace that Mitterrand called for during his visit is the comprehensive peace that Egypt calls for.

—From *al-Akhbar* (Cairo).

Mitterrand has decided to ally fully with Israel and to coordinate French Middle East policy with the Zionist policy against Arab rights. The French people will pay the price.

—From *al-Thawrah* (Damascus).

By coming to Israel and speaking in very vague language, Mitterrand has decided to freeze the French Middle East role and to bury the [European peace] declaration.

—From *al-Dustour* (Amman).

The French leader deserves special credit for telling his Israeli hosts the truth.

—From the *Daily Nation* (Nairobi).

The French president's visit to Israel does nothing to modify the basic French position.

—From *L'Express* (Paris).

## March 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Central American Conflict

WASHINGTON — Intervention jointly by the United States and Mexico will be ultimately resorted to if the general warfare in Central America continues. Since the fighting began, President Roosevelt has made two direct efforts to bring about peace, but both failed, and he now awaits the arrival of the "psychological moment" in which to renew his overtures. Passengers arriving at Mobile on the Norwegian steamer *Colombia* from Ceiba, Honduras, brought news of the seizure by Honduran troops of the Norwegian fruit steamship *Habil*. The seizure took place while the vessel was taking on a cargo of bananas. The Norwegian flag was hauled down, and for six hours soldiers were in control.

### 1932: Britain Warns De Valera

LONDON — An explicit and uncompromising warning by the British government as regards President Eamon De Valera's proposal to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British Crown and to cease payment of the £3 million land annuities to the British treasury, as a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty, was voiced in the House of Commons by J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions. He repeated that the cabinet is perfectly definite on this point. Ireland has received the statement with equanimity. Its tenor was not unexpected, and the reaction in Dublin is that it will probably mean the beginning of a series of intergovernmental exchanges. Only irresponsible elements expect trouble.

## Abandoning the President

By David S. Broder

**W**ASHINGTON — The situation now unfolding in Washington has no parallel in the recent history of American government. Senior associates of the president of the United States — Cabinet members and top-ranking White House aides — are conspiring with leading members of Congress of both parties to force the president to abandon his opposition to any significant change in his own defense, economic and budget plans.

The plot is well understood by all concerned, even though President Reagan's adamancy has forced their discussion into underground and sometimes cryptic exchanges. Whether they can succeed in their effort, in these circumstances, is very doubtful.

The basis for this extraordinary distortion of the normal processes of American politics is well known.

Even before budget director David A. Stockman made his doubts public late last year in the interview with William Greider, several interrelated facts were becoming clear to almost everyone except Ronald Reagan.

The persistence of high interest rates which the

Reagan administration was powerless to attack directly, was distorting the economy, driving it into a severe recession.

*I have never seen a time when more thoughtful men and women in both parties were more concerned about the future.*

sion and almost certainly blocking any strong and sustained recovery. And that fact undercut the hopes that a series of deep tax-rate cuts at the heart of Reaganomics would trigger an economic boom.

The rates were frozen at historically high levels — despite the welcome decline in inflation — because of the widespread recognition in the financial community that the federal government could not finance its activities in the foreseeable future on the revenue base that was left after last year's presidentially encouraged orgy of tax cutting. For deficits to diminish in coming years, planned

growth of all government spending, including defense and individual entitlements, must be restrained. And some of the squandered revenue base must be recaptured.

Those facts were grasped by Reagan's economic and budget officials and by the members of his senior staff. However, in the final stages of preparing the budget for fiscal 1983 they were unable to persuade him to abandon his doctrinal views about defense and tax cuts and to recommend appropriate policies instead.

The Cabinet members and White House aides have not forgotten what they learned then about the realities. The conclusions they reached are now shared by most senior Republicans and Democrats on the House and Senate budget, tax writing and appropriations committees, and by the leadership of both parties in Congress. But the official administration position is that the president cannot and should not move off his own budget unless and until Congress presents an alternative.

That has a surface plausibility, but, as a practical matter, it is a rankly rigid stance.

The president's immobility is not benign. In his public rhetoric, he is taking potshots at those who have recognized the need for politically unpopular steps like higher taxes and lowered benefits. In private, I am told, he has been "taking the heads off" those of his appointees and businessman friends who have the temerity to suggest that his dogmatism is dangerous.

The result is that the process of negotiation between the parties and the houses in Congress and between Congress and the administration has been forced into back-door channels where the many substantive problems are far harder to resolve. Realistically, the chances of the government assembling a counter-budget against the vocal disapproval of the president are exceedingly slim.

The effort continues for one simple reason: Time is running out. If the budget cannot be rewritten this spring, in time to encourage an economic turnaround, then the advent of the autumn election campaign will destroy any hopes of bipartisan cooperation on that project.

Even more compelling is the realization that a breakdown in the budget process this spring would in itself have serious, negative repercussions.

It would deepen the fears of staggering future deficits,



put upward pressure on interest rates, abort the short-term recovery and quite possibly topple such big enterprises as to inflict long-term damage on domestic and international confidence in the American economy.

I have never seen a time when more thoughtful men and women in both parties were more concerned about the future — or more frustrated by their inability to enlist the president in what they see as an urgent task.

His aloofness and his hostility toward those struggling to work without him put the heaviest burden of responsibility for future events on Ronald Reagan's shoulders. He is risking more than seems to be understood.

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## A Formula for Promoting Change in Poland

By Jonathan Dean

**W**ASHINGTON — Is there a way to provide a framework or environment for political and economic change in Poland and other East European countries of such a kind that the prospect of change will not automatically activate the Kremlin's most acute concerns about possible effects on Soviet security?

Possibly so. The Soviet Union's interest in Eastern Europe has several intertwined motivations, combining military security and ideological and economic interests. Security interests are probably the most important. Soviet leaders have tolerated a certain amount of political and economic change in Eastern Europe but have strongly resisted changes affecting the security status of the region.

A multilateral arms control agreement that would reduce the level of military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, and entail Western acceptance of continued participation by Poland and the East European countries in the Warsaw Pact, could provide some assurance to Soviet leaders that the West would not seek to turn political and economic change in Eastern Europe to the military disadvantage of the East and to challenge Soviet security interests in the area. Consequently, such an agreement might make Soviet leaders less unwilling to accommodate internal pressures for change.

Maneuver, the greatest obstacle to increasing the liberties of Poles and other East Europeans is the Soviet Union's hold over the area. But, despite divergent views in the West about the internal health of the Soviet system, there is no serious expectation of its imminent collapse. Therefore, if the Western coalition wishes to pursue the objective of enhancing East Europeans' liberties, for the foreseeable future it will have to take account of the hard fact of Soviet control. The question, then, is:

Union but is nonetheless useful to the West.

It is possible that this feature of an agree-

ment would make Soviet leaders reluctant to conclude it at a time when they may see a possible future requirement for Soviet military intervention in Poland. Yet if the Western govern-

ments participating in the Vienna talks show real political interest in a practical outcome, the Kremlin may decide that the increased stability produced by an arms control agreement in this region of maximum East-West confrontation outweighs such a shortcoming, and it may move decisively in return.

If, on the other hand, Moscow is convinced that the inevitable long-term result of political and economic change in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe will be Western efforts to turn the military potential of Poland and the other East European countries against the Soviet Union, then every attempt to bring about important change will continue to meet with utmost Kremlin resistance, explosive as such repression may prove to be.

The type of East-West security arrangement provided by an arms control agreement therefore seems the only framework for gradual change in Eastern Europe acceptable to both East and West. The United States and its NATO allies should energetically pursue the Vienna negotiations for this reason, as well as for their intrinsic benefits for Western security.

The writer was U.S. representative to the Vienna talks between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual and balanced reduction of forces from their inception in 1973 until last October. Now a resident associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## —Letters—

### On Nuclear Freeze

In response to R. James Woolsey's comment (IHT, March 20) on proposals for a nuclear freeze, The growing support for the nuclear arms freeze alternative is the most profound public reaction to the specter of annihilation since the bomb shelters of the late 1950s. The message is clear: Americans are apprised, and, in a world where thermonuclear consumption is a very real possibility, they will take their chances with a nuclear freeze today, rather than risk brinkmanship negotiations tomorrow when the stakes may be even higher.

Woolsey can hardly complain. He and his ilk have had 30 years in which to devise some meaningful arms control formula.

In the 1980s, the risks in such a world where nuclear weapons and their delivery systems continue their spectacular quantitative and qualitative climb, where the two superpowers are hardly on speaking terms anyway, and where the spirit and words of the Reagan administration encourage us to "think the unthinkable."

In the face of these concerns, Woolsey describes proponents of a nuclear freeze as emotional simpletons who lack the technical expertise to come up with a reasonable proposal. But one need not be a wiz kid to come to a reasoned decision on this issue.

LAWRENCE R. LINCOLN, Paris.

### Buckley on Sontag

Regarding William F. Buckley Jr. (IHT, March 13) on Susan Sontag: The real issue is how to defend and foster democracy in all its forms, and how to combat fascism whatever its color, wherever it exists. Does it really matter whether men, women and children are imprisoned without due process, held incommunicado, tortured, brain-washed, reduced to the state of groveling animals by rightist extremists or by Communists? Does it really matter whether their families' anguish and despair are caused by one or the other?

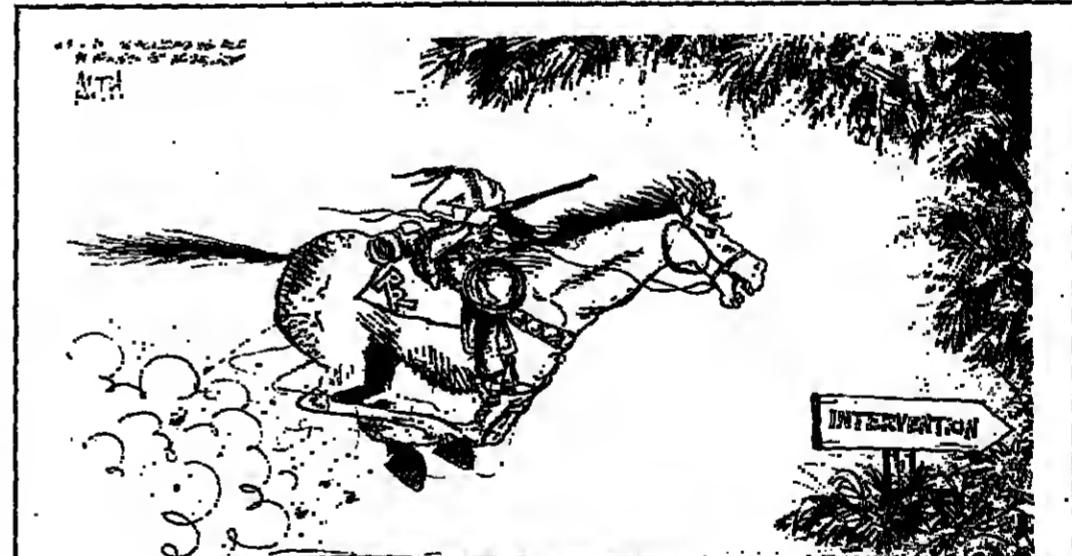
Surely what really matters is that these people's human rights and dignity are flaunted, that their very being is undermined, torn asunder if not utterly destroyed — that they are done away with as if they were no more than worms.

Why don't those who praise Communism rush off to live in Moscow, Prague or Sofia? Why don't those who defend Argentina's generals, Chile's Pinochet or Haiti's Duvalier move to those wonderful lands?

The difference between William F. Buckley Jr. and Susan Sontag is that she has learned her lesson and has not.

STEPHEN J. JOYCE.

Paris.



In Praise of Violence

Regarding Jack Sullivan's review of "The Pecking Target" (IHT, Feb. 25): What is so pitifully about a book full of diabolical killing and "elaborate violence"? What is laudable about an author who "radically dehumanizes his characters," who strips them of their humanity by reducing them to "abstract patterns of violence"? In real life, this is the essence of terrorism! Who, besides the book's author and Mr. Sullivan, is fascinated with the psychology of sustained trauma?

JESS NIERNBERG, Munich.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Photographers observe the demolition of the autonomous youth center in central Zurich.

**Zurich Is Demolishing Its Autonomous Youth Center**

Reuters

**ZURICH** — The city of Zurich began tearing down its autonomous youth center Tuesday after a controversial 20-month experiment in tolerance for rebellious youth.

Under strong police protection, three cranes started the demolition of the abandoned factory building near the main railroad station that had been turned over to young protesters in an effort to defuse tensions between them and city officials.

So far, the police said, no incidents had occurred. Violent protests against extension of the city's opera house led to the birth of the autonomous youth center in June, 1980.

The demolition began two weeks after conservative parties won big in the city elections here with a platform of tough discipline for protesting youths.

The center, daubed with anarchist slogans and psychedelic paintings, was closed last week. But protesters immediately reoccupied the building to keep it open.

Launched by young people who complained that Swiss society was too stiff and serious about their problems, the center began as a self-administered meeting place and inspired similar centers in Basel, Bern and Lausanne. But it was also accused of attracting crime and drug abuse — a special "junkie room" was opened for heroin addicts — and it came under increasing fire from Swiss conservative parties.

**Ghosts of Bokassa's Reign Haunt Ex-Emperor's 'Heart of Darkness'**

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

**BANGUI**, Central African Republic — For the equivalent of a few dollars, the guide will show the visitor around the former emperor's palace; the bedroom, with what is left of its canopied bed, the bathroom with raised pink tub and marble walls, the bullet-proof pagoda surrounded by ornamental ponds where the emperor received his supplies.

Then, when the tour reaches the former imperial kitchen, the guide

**Spanish Premier Jeered at Cortège**

The Associated Press

**BILBAO**, Spain — A crowd estimated at 2,000 shouted anti-government slogans Tuesday as the centrist premier, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, attended the funeral of two police inspectors shot to death Monday.

The crowd, mainly women, shouted "assassin" and "you and your government are to blame for this" as the premier and other local officials filed past the coffins being carried out of a church by police.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo arrived from Madrid to attend the funeral of the inspectors killed by four gunmen at a suburban Bilbao restaurant. Also killed was the fiancée of one of the inspectors. Two other policemen were seriously wounded in the attack. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the assassinations but police said they appeared to be the work of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1982

## Starting Again: On the Job After Retirement

By Susan Heller Anderson  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — William B. Macomber, a former U.S. ambassador, left the State Department five years ago and now, at 61, presides over the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Carl G. Sontheimer retired as a physicist and engineer at 55 and then founded Cuisinarts Inc., a manufacturer of food processors and importer of French cookware.

John Burke, a retired fireman, is now an operating room nurse at St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York.

As a clothing manufacturer, Sidney Kushin built a chain of 34 menswear stores that he sold. Retiring at 55, he switched to real estate. Today, at 62, he heads New York City's Executive Volunteers Corps, a public-service organization he created in 1967 to counsel small businessmen.

Certain careers segue naturally into post-retirement occupations — athletes coach, opera singers teach, military careerists consult to the arms industry.

## Stimulation of Change

But a dramatic shift in gears, bringing skills acquired in one field to another, appears to be an enriching change of life. "This is becoming more common as people are living longer," says Dr. Lenore S. Powell, a psychoanalyst and consulting gerontologist. "The majority of these people have 10 to 30 years left to work." And often the new career, while appearing vastly different, has much in common with the old.

"It's good for the soul to step into a world you don't know anything about," Macomber noted. "It's very humbling."

Macomber joined the government in 1951, working first in the Central Intelligence Agency, then in the State Department from 1953. He was appointed ambassador to Jordan by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, returned to the State Department in 1964 and was ambassador to Turkey from 1973 to 1977. When he was not re-appointed by the incoming Carter administration, he was 56.

"I knew I wanted a continued form of public service, but in the private sector," he recalls. He says he took a year's sabbatical on Nantucket Island, Mass., "to think about what I had done." His new job, basically administrative, calls on many skills honed in government and diplomatic life.

## Difference in Attitude

The total difference in attitude between his former and present careers pleases him. "In diplomacy you spend life dealing with competitive and destructive impulses in the human race," he says. "And in this marvelous world you're surrounded by examples of the creative side of human beings."

After a childhood in Paris and graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carl G. Sontheimer worked for RCA, then set up his own consulting firm in 1946. The firm went public in 1958 and he left it two years later to establish another firm, which invented and manufactured a microwave component. He retired in 1969 "to a life of leisure and fun beforf," he says.

"One year later I was ready to climb walls, but I didn't know how," he recalls. A rumpled, large man with a quirky sense of humor, Sontheimer, 68, turned to food. During his youth in France he had learned how to cook.

"I knew French had technical skills enough to evaluate appliances," he says. "So I thought I'd go to France and find something to import." What he found was a line of stainless-steel cookware, plus a restaurant food preparation machine whose manufacturer wanted to issue a home model.

In 1971 he imported three machines; in 1973 he bought and resold 1,000 of them and the following year 10,000. Today, Cuisinarts Inc. manufactures and sells more than 250,000 food processors a year, along with the cookware.

Following two office jobs, plus a stint in the army after high school, John Burke, now 50, joined the Fire Department in 1957. With the rank of lieutenant, he retired in 1979 to take up nursing, which he had studied during his career in the department.

"There was a nurses' training program at Hunter College," he explains. "I gave men who were thinking of retiring the chance to get into nursing, and also to give a better image for male nurses." Nursing fit in with his responsibilities and motivation as a fireman, he says. "There was a lot of emer-

Edward Hopper, The New York Times  
William B. Macomber at his Metropolitan Museum desk.

gency first aid. Also, it was the idea of saving a life."

Sidney Kushin has tried to retire three times. After leaving school in the eighth grade he held odd jobs in New York's garment district, then joined the U.S. Navy during World War I. Some two years later, he was back in the garment district, working his way up to salesmen.

Eventually, he went into his own manufacturing business, then, in the 1940s, bought a chain of men's shops. "It became too much," he

## Trying to Take It Easy

He sold out, tried to take life easy and began trading in real estate. "I took a vacation for the first time in many years," he recalls. On the vacation, he suffered a severe coronary attack. "I rested, and tried living in the country doing nothing," he says. "I hated it."

One day, he met an assistant to

the men's shop.

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The Côte d'Azur is as varied as the people who live and visit there: From left: the old section of Grasse; the beach at Menton; yachts in the harbor at Cannes; the hillside village of Auriéau; the old Tour du Soutou at Cannes.



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## TOURISM The Limits Of Growth

NICE — Last year was somewhat disappointing for the region's tourism industry. After a slower-than-usual beginning, business rallied toward the end of the year, but tourists spent generally less than the year before, and hotels suffered in particular.

There are a number of reasons for this stagnation, including the international economic slump and a later-than-usual arrival of tourists in the summer (probably because of the elections, which kept people in their own voting districts). But, more importantly, the situation underlines perhaps the most important tourism problem for a region that got its boost from paid holidays earlier in the century and that has been used to good yearly growth rates: Can tourism keep growing?

The departments of the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes — which essentially make up the coastal resort zone — have come under increasing competition in the last 20 years from more distant sun-and-sea resorts through the expansion of popularly priced package tours.

Also, resources are overburdened by the yearly summer crush into a relatively few seaside areas. This is especially true in the Var, where many of the resorts are deserted during the winter. In fact, the very success of an area that draws millions of visitors — and billions of francs — a year threatens it through overpopulation, deforestation and general overcommercialization.

Both the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes are seeking to widen the base of tourism to diversify the clientele and whenever possible to draw people away from the most crowded areas.

### Foreign Visitors

The creation of an international airport in Nice several decades ago was a major move to draw foreign visitors, notably businessmen. The airport, now the second after Paris for foreign links, is being expanded. It had nearly 4 million passengers last year, and 10 million are expected by the year 2000.

The emphasis in Nice and the Alpes-Maritimes in general — with more than 30,000 hotel rooms, and more four-star hotels than any department in Provence — is probably the attraction of the business trade, which not only brings in large one-shot infusions of money but takes place year-round. The latest move is the building in Nice of a convention center, to be finished in late 1983, which follows the building of a similar center in Cannes, set for completion late this year.

Tourism officials also are seeking to attract more foreign visitors — the largest single group now is French — as foreigners are more inclined than the French to visit in the off-season.

The Var, with about 14,000 hotel rooms and fewer attractions for business trade, has a different approach. It does not have the long coastal metropolis of the Alpes-Maritimes, and tourism is concentrated in a few resorts with a great number of small, independent hotels, which hampers the widespread use of package tours.

The concentration of tourism in such highly built-up areas as St. Raphaël-Fréjus and St. Tropez severely strains the area's resources, while at the same time the economic situation has cut the construction of housing.

The Var suffers from the lack of a unified strategy to attract tourists, but there have been a number of experiments by independent groups. For example, a committee in St. Tropez has sought to promote off-season package tours, and an association of three-star hotels has begun to combine reservations.

At the same time, Var officials have tried to attract tourists to the interior, with promotional campaigns emphasizing the unspoiled beauty of the forest areas and the lower population density, as well as such attractions as archaeological sites and local crafts.

—KATHERINE KNORR

### A Cost for All Tastes

ACCOMMODATIONS run from the sublime to the sordid, from the basic tent to three-star campgrounds (everything from pool to disco hall and restaurants), from dilapidated hotels to high-rise four-stars, from rented rooms to luxurious hill-side villas. Although campgrounds and gîtes (self-catering facilities, from cottages to apartments in the owner's house), are probably the cheapest vacationing on the seashore is not cheap, especially during the summer, when the price of everything seems to be adjusted upward. Reservations are a must during July and August.

Hotels range from 60 francs a night with breakfast (hard to find and probably not terrific) to anywhere from 300 to 1,000 francs in luxury establishments.

Campgrounds range from small municipal areas set aside for tourists to luxury facilities with yearly rentals for trailers. Some grounds are free; others cost as little as 12 francs per person per day, but the larger ones are expensive.

The price of gîtes varies from 250 francs to 1,000 francs a week. Rental costs of apartments and villas also vary widely.

For information, contact the Comité Régional du Tourisme Riviera-Côte d'Azur, 55 Promenade des Anglais, 06000 Nice, (93) 82.10.55, for the Alpes-Maritimes; or PROMOVAR, 1 bvd. Foch, 83300 Draguignan, (94) 68.55.43, ext. 248, for the Var.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

MARCH, 1982



## 'FRAME OF MIND' Culture Varies, but Remains Provencal

**T**OLON — "Provence is not a country, nor the home of a race," Ford Maddox Ford wrote, "but a frame of mind. To find yourself in harmony with the soul of Provence, you have to be a type that will not be pained when someone says that Mistral was a greater poet than Goethe."

With its harsh, sun-baked beauty and the sing-song accent of its people, Provence has made generations of artists dream, it has its ancients and its moderns, its romantics and its realists, its local boys of all stripes and its legions of fervent expatriates. And it has its greatest poet than Goethe."

If there was a golden age, it was surely that of the popes in Avignon in the 14th century, when art flourished there. "He who did not see Avignon in the days of the popes never saw anything... From morning to night, it was processions, pilgrimages, streets strewn with flowers, bordered by tall lists," Alphonse Daudevi wrote.

During the 14th and 15th

(Continued on Page 95)

## NIÇOISE Cuisine Is Distinct

**N**ICE — It is not by coincidence that the Côte d'Azur's most outspoken regionalist, Mayor Jacques Mézicoff of Nice, has recently had his book of *niçoise* recipes published. Nothing makes it clearer than the cuisine that the Côte d'Azur, or at least the former county of Nice, which includes most of it, is a region distinct from

Golden Age

So what? It is all Provence — a region of heated discussions in cafés and lazy afternoons in the dusty country. The real Provencal is no more to be found than the real Parisian. If the real Provencal is not one of Pagnol's characters in a land where trains stop for the lazy game of *petanque*, neither is he a fervent separatist, as some more recent Occitan movements would have it. If Pagnol laughed at the Marseillais, he also wrote of a country he loved.

Pissoir, an onion and olive relative of pizza, can still be found throughout the Côte d'Azur and is sold hot in Nice's outdoor morning market, along with the workers' traditional midmorning snack, *socca*, (a giant crepe of chick-pea flour and olive oil).

Pasta is a staple in Nice, al-

## ENDURING APPEAL: Triumph of Sun, Sand and Sea

By Katherine Knorr

**N**ICE — Parts of the Côte d'Azur are overbuilt and overpopulated, but France's long southeastern Mediterranean coast and its mountainous hinterland remains one of the most beautiful places in the world.

From the wide, sandy beaches to the rocky *calanques*, to the red cliffs overlooking with parasol pines, to the dense *maquis*, from the splendid and gaudy *grands hôtels* to the close, winding streets of the old cities, the coast is dominated by three elements: sun, sea and wind.

There is a curious, baked quality to the air in summer, sun filtered through what seems a constant, fine white dust like pastry sugar, and a melange of odors — from sun tan lotion to olive oil to the inevitable automobile fumes — that is always dominated by the smell of the sea.

There is a mixture of the peaceful and the violent — dusty country roads bathed in gentle sun merge suddenly into the honking and-concrete violence of the big cities — a mixture patterned on the contradictions of the environment itself: the darkness of the forests bursts into fire in the summer; the laziness of cricket and pine is torn apart suddenly by the cold Mistral wind, which sweeps down the Rhône Valley, uprooting and turning over everything in its path until it turns the sea into a strange, milky green.

If there was a golden age, it was surely that of the popes in Avignon in the 14th century, when art flourished there. "He who did not see Avignon in the days of the popes never saw anything... From morning to night, it was processions, pilgrimages, streets strewn with flowers, bordered by tall lists," Alphonse Daudevi wrote.

During the 14th and 15th

(Continued on Page 95)

Then the train takes a sweeping turn and there is the sea, a vast, clear gold surface that gradually turns blue.

The coast has always drawn tourists — the Romans had villas there. But it was most recently dis-

tinguished and torn in the wind, its twisted and ornamented old facades and the ice-like facades of the modern. Nice also with its old city, its narrow, stairway streets, where the visitor is as likely to come upon a secretary in a polyester pin-striped suit as a wine-drinking, four-day-bearded haunter of shaded doorsteps.

It is also the more rugged countryside of the Var with its porphyry creeks and its scraggly *maquis*. And it is a series of small ports, with hundreds of anchored boats squeezed like commuters at rush hour, bobbing on an oil-smeared sea, masts like so many telephone poles. Ports with tiled sidewalks, huge *salon-de-glace* extending parasol-topped tables to the edge of the water, and winding streets always going up.

### Coast Types

The Côte d'Azur is the rich, who are seldom seen, cloistered in huge villas, with stairs down to the pool, and stairs down to the tennis courts, and stairs finally to the sea. It is also the not-so-rich-hut-doing-okay, ladies in fur and dark glasses in the winter drinking eternal coffee while staring at something in the general direction of the sea; curly-haired, I-take-what-comes, too-handsome young men in rugby shirts and white pants; Parisian couples wearing glaring new espadrilles.

It is the young, knapsacks and portable lunches, and it is the very old, who wear coats until the hottest season and then disappear inside, ladies in fur and dark glasses in the winter drinking eternal coffee while staring at something in the general direction of the sea; curly-haired, I-take-what-comes, too-handsome young men in rugby shirts and white pants; Parisian couples wearing glaring new espadrilles.

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It is the young, knapsacks and portable lunches

**CÔTE D'AZUR****INDUSTRY A Region That Thrives on Tourism Wants to Broaden Its Base**

**NICE** — Tourism is the No. 1 industry in a region that was essentially passed by during the Industrial Revolution, and this is a constraint to any serious development. While it is the motor force for the important building industry and for the services sector, tourism's seasonal nature and its vulnerability to general economic problems have led officials to seek a wider economic base.

Government and business officials have worked in three general

areas: drawing in new industry, revitalizing traditional ones and developing the interior rather than the coast. But this is by no means easy in an area with relatively little skilled labor, a lack of extensive agro-business potential, a bloated tertiary sector (about 68 percent of the working population in the Alpes-Maritimes), and a skewed population distribution that masses about 90 percent of the people on 10 percent of the land near the coast.

Furthermore, any industrial development must be careful not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg: tourism.

At the same time, the building industry, which employs about 14 percent of the active population in the Alpes-Maritimes and which is inextricably tied to tourism, has been hurt by high credit rates and the general economic slump, and more recently by investor reticence brought on by the change in government.

**2 TOWNS****Frejus and St. Raphael Share Past and Present**

**FREJUS** — St. Raphael and Frejus wind like one big town around a great sandy beach, crowded and crazy in the summer, slow and windy in the winter.

Although each has a number of small industries and they are surrounded by orchards and other agricultural land, they are essentially highly built-up resorts with, be-

hind them, the *maquis* and great stretches of pink stucco villas.

They are easily reachable by the coastal train, which winds along a stretch of red rock crevices before stopping at each of the small train stations.

Although both are Roman villages, Frejus — which draws its name from Forum Iuli, and may have been founded by Julius Caesar — is far the most interesting for lovers of ruins. It became an important base with an arsenal under Octavius (who became the Emperor Augustus), but was destroyed in the beginning of the 10th century by the Saracens and rebuilt in 990.

**Tourist Sites**

Tourists can visit the amphitheater (the oldest in Gaul, it is in fairly bad shape), the theater and the ruins of the aqueduct. Frejus also has an important episcopal city, part of it dating from about the fifth century, and including a fortified 10th-century cathedral.

St. Raphael is a small port — both for pleasure boating and for commerce. The town itself is built on terraces and was in Roman days a resort for the wealthy. The Saracens destroyed the Roman villages, and after these invaders were beaten back, the town eventually went to the Templars.

St. Raphael was discovered as a resort in the 19th century.

The port area is wealthy with restaurants, although some of them are certified tourist traps, and it makes for a lovely walk: tiled sidewalks, boat masts and, beyond, the sea. Visitors can also see the Museum of Underwater Archaeology and the 12th-century church.

—K.K.

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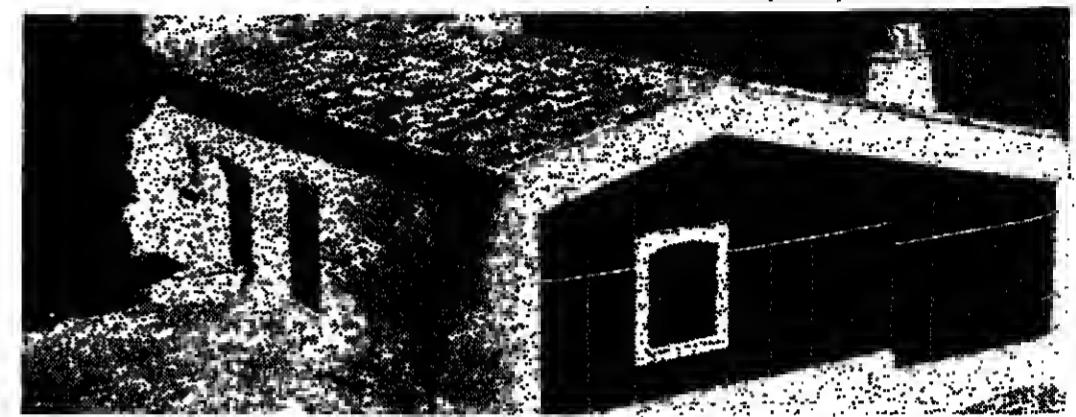
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Grimaud house (above) was Europe's first practical application of phase-change technology. Below, house at Cogolin has phase-change material for energy storage on south wall.

**SOLAR LAB Region Ideal for Research**

**NICE** — Quietly, unostentatiously, perhaps more modestly than in the early days of what was called "the energy crunch," solar energy research has been making progress in France, the Commissariat of Solar Energy (COMES) under the Ministry of Industry is going into its fifth year with the biggest budget ever for its research coordinating activities.

Another project is for forest resources (280,000 hectares, or about half the department). The wood is generally of poor quality for industrial use, and the project's aim would be both to replant better-quality trees and to use industrially the available wood for everything from agglomerated boards to biomass energy. Again, the aim would be high profitability and eventually the exportation of the know-how.

Longer-term Var projects would be the development of industrial zones in the interior for high-technology firms.

Although agriculture in the region does not employ a large percentage of the population (about 3 to 4 percent in the Alpes-Maritimes), nor utilize a large proportion of the land, some of the traditional products are relatively strong producers and exporters. The perfume and essence oils industry makes up 28 percent of the Alpes-Maritimes' exports. In the Var, fruit trees, flowers and the like, which use 3 percent of the employed agricultural surface, make up more than 60 percent of the agricultural turnover.

—K.K.

Research Goals

This represents a fraction of the work being done on solar energy on the Côte d'Azur, one of France's laboratory regions. The main reason for this is, of course, the sun. While it can no longer be said that a sunny climate is necessary for the feasibility of solar energy, it makes ideal research conditions.

The aim of a large part of the research is to apply solar energy to relatively northern climates such as the greater part of France.

"Solar is not part of diversifying energy. It is a means of conserving other energy. It is a strategy of energy conservation," explains Michel Rubinstein of CSTB at Sophia-Antipolis, which does research not only on applications of solar energy but on suitable architecture and development of systems and materials. The solar energy is generally designed to work in tandem with fossil fuels.

**Solar Applications**

The Côte d'Azur is a good region for research on private homes because there is an unusual density of them. Converting a home to solar energy is more difficult than designing a solar home and each region's local architecture presents its own problems of combining the practical and the esthetic. One of the greatest problems of Côte d'Azur architectural designs is that they usually provide a shield from the sun, whereas a solar home seeks maximum exposure.

Numerous solutions have evolved. One of the most celebrated is the Grimaud house, an L-shaped Provençal home. An L-shaped greenhouse was extended behind the house, creating a courtyard and a ventilation loop through the two areas. Completed by the end of 1978, it was Europe's first practical application of a new energy-storage technology (phase-change material).

The Nice-Côte d'Azur Interna-

solar energy last year in its Antibes asphalt plant to preheat water for the energy-intensive process (half the energy consumption of the plant) of making asphalt emulsions.

At Le Baronnais, experiments have been in progress since 1979 on the regionally important field of horticulture. In a joint project of the CNRS and the Chamber of Agriculture of Alpes-Maritimes, two greenhouses have been equipped with solar energy which recycles air and heats the soil.

—M.J.K.



Olives and olive oil from trees such as those in the Alpes-Maritimes are essential to the local cuisine.

**Nice Has Its Own Cuisine**

(Continued from Page 78)

(120, Boulevard de la Madelaine) gives not only the style and spirit but the weight of the cuisine. An L-shaped frame (\$13.50) menu starts with *crudités*, a plate of local delights such as tomatoes, artichokes and fennel served with anchovy puree and a crock of olive oil, a well-seasoned head cheese and a piece of *pissaladière*. This is followed by a choice of stockfish, *daurade* or other regional main courses, followed by *merda de can*, or gnocchi made with Swiss chard, and then dessert.

**Regional Restaurants**

Though the regional restaurants are concentrated in Nice (others include Lou Pistou and Barale), they can occasionally be found in other towns such as L'Arcimboldi in Menton (6, Place du Cap). In Grasse, a chef from Bordeaux, Patrick Bosq, has been trying to rediscover the Grasse cuisine in a small, pleasant restaurant on a stepped and twisting street of the old center (Mairie Bosq, 13, rue de la Fontette).

But it is true, as local enthusiasts complain, that on the Côte d'Azur

as in the rest of France, regional cuisine is out of fashion because it is traditional rather than creative, designed around sometimes irrelevant economic and agricultural demands, and there is less money in it. In the far more expensive, elegant restaurants that attract an affluent international clientele, regional cuisine still stubbornly reappears from time to time.

Jacques Maximin, the Chantegruier's young chef, who is rapidly gaining fame for his original style, said, "I start with the regional cuisine and say, 'OK, now what can I do?'" His ravioli with clams and scallops in a crustacean sauce has *nicoise* origins but no one here has even imagined a pasta dish with a lightness and delicacy that is almost oriental.

The celebrated Bonne Auberge

of Antibes unabashedly serves dishes such as *terrine de loup* with *rataouille* and flounder with tomato and basil. And there are even hints of regional tradition in an occasional dish at L'Oasis (rue Jean-Honoré Carle, La Napoule), another Côte d'Azur gastronomic institution.

—MARK J. KURLANSKY



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**CÔTE D'AZUR****ART Major Collection of Naïve Works Gets a Home**

**NICE** — When the city of Nice opened to the public the doors of its 14th museum, an imaginative world was revealed by Paris street scenes, allegories, Latin American fiestas, automobile wrecks, fantasies, buried word games, Martians, the Nativity, rocket ships and most of the stylistic and cultural influences that could be included in 200 paintings.

It is called the International Museum of Naïve Art and will probably be Europe's most important art museum of its kind. What makes the 600-work collection even more extraordinary is that it was all collected by one man, Anatole Jakovsky.

The collection includes painters from the last three centuries and from 27 countries. Their lives and works and influences are even more diverse than is indicated. The naïve painter is theoretically a nontrained, nonprofessional. Ernest Daider, for example, painted with plaster because he was a mason by profession. Yet the works often display great sophistication

of color, line and form, though usually not all three.

Many of the painters lived or are living in obscurity. Many have become famous. Others, like the French automobile worker Marcel Souchal, could not fully dedicate themselves to painting until after retirement.

Virtually all of the collection is valuable today. One anonymous painting is attributed to Henri Rousseau. A reverse-glass painting by Yugoslav Ivan Generalic is appraised at 150,000 francs (\$25,000). There are also two works by the celebrated French painter Louis Vivin (1861-1936).

Many of the works, however, were obscure when Jakovsky came across them with his discerning eye. Miguel Achpacaja is a Gu-



"Le Moulin à La Bonne Galette," a 1941 work by American artist A. O'Bryan, is part of the Jakovsky collection.

Painters from the last three centuries and from 27 countries are represented in the museum.



The museum, at the Chateau Ste. Helene, holds 600 works.

—M.J.K.

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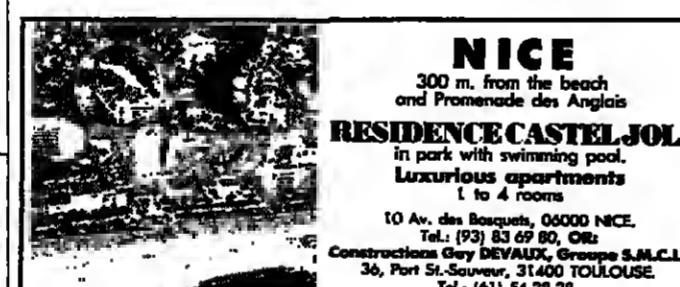
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## French Franc Falls; EMS Shift Ruled Out

From Agency Dispatches

**PARIS** — Pressure continued on the French franc Tuesday, despite another round of interest rate increases by the Bank of France.

The franc hit another record low here of 6.2740 francs to the dollar at the fixing, and the franc was fixed on its European Monetary System intervention floor of 262.05 francs per 100 Deutsche marks. The franc had been fixed at 6.2450 to the dollar Monday.

The action by the Bank of France in raise its semi-annual treasury discount rate, effectively the bank's minimum lending rate, in 20 from 18 percent had been widely anticipated. Dealers said the action had little effect on the market, with the franc remaining at its EMS floor against the mark at the closing dealers said.

However, the dollar later slipped back to 6.2475 francs on easier Eurodollar deposit rates as the U.S. federal funds rate slipped below 14 percent.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors reiterated that a franc devaluation is not justified and the currency will be defended at its current level in the EMS.

And in Bonn, a West German government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has made no statement on exchange rates or his expectations, following his telephone conversation with French President Francois Mitterrand last week. The French daily Le Monde reported over the weekend that Mr. Schmidt told reporters there may be a mark revaluation during the summer.

Mr. Delors said all speculation against the franc is bound to fail since France can and will make use of the considerable reserves and means of assistance available to it from its European monetary partners.

Mr. Delors said Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed France's public sec-

## Chinese Seek \$900 Million In New Foreign Investment

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

**PEKING** — China, in a bid for foreign investment in the renovation and expansion of its industry, Tuesday listed 130 projects for which it is seeking \$900 million in Western capital.

The government, disappointed by the limited foreign investment over the past two and a half years, said that it has selected priority projects with fast returns, hoping that their success would draw additional investment.

Ji Chongwei, a senior foreign trade official, said that all the projects had assured local financing, supplies of both raw materials and power and adequate transportation — all problems with past projects — and would get rapid government approval.

Mr. Ji indicated that the government believed these measures would overcome the hesitancy of Western investors up to now to invest in industrial projects here. "All these projects have been through several stages of examination to insure their feasibility and desirability," he said.

The projects, which will cost a total of \$1.65 billion, constitute the largest industrial investment program announced since China began its economic retrenchment in March, 1979. Most, however, call for the renovation or expansion of present enterprises rather than the establishment of new ones.

The foreign partners will be sought at a five-day conference in Canton in June sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The projects range from a \$150 million cement plant, whose costs would be repaid through deliveries of cement in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, to \$1-million or \$2-million expansions of factories.

Some are to be joint ventures, with each side investing and sharing future profits proportionately, but in others China would pay back the initial foreign investment, including the transfer of technology and know-how, with a portion of production.

Two of the largest projects involve the production of photographic film and would require \$85 million worth of equipment and technology. The range of projects extends from wine making and milk processing to plastic zippers and carpet making to marble production and processing of rare earth minerals.

The electronics projects include the manufacture of memory discs, solar energy cells, microcomputers, acoustic circuits and videotapes.

Although total foreign investment in China over the past three years totals more than \$2.9 billion, only \$90 million of this has come in 40 joint ventures — of these, 27 are in operation — and the bulk has come from coproduction, compensation trade and processing contracts that do not add up to the economic takeoff China hoped for when it invited in Western capital.

Western businessmen have complained — and Chinese trade officials have acknowledged — that many projects have been killed by the bureaucracy here and that others have died for lack of local financing, raw materials transport and poor management.

## ITT Sheds Units, Not Doubters

By George Anders

AP-Dow Jones

**NEW YORK** — After three years of streamlining, International Telephone & Telegraph is encountering doubts on Wall Street about its prospects for a turnaround.

On Friday, Carol Neves, who follows ITT for Merrill Lynch, reduced her 1983 earnings estimate to \$4 a share, fully diluted, from \$4.75. (ITT earned \$4.63 share, fully diluted, in 1981.) She also downgraded her short-term opinion of the stock to "neutral," having previously termed it "OK in buy."

A statement released by the Finance Ministry said the overall public sector deficit, including local authorities, social security and the state, will be kept within forecast limits.

French monetary officials said earlier Tuesday that the country has no need to tighten its already strong foreign exchange controls and will continue to defend the franc through interest rate policies as well as drawing on foreign exchange reserves, using holdings of bonds and taking up uninsured short-term borrowings available from its EMS partners via the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

The officials said intervention by the central bank has been limited since Friday.

The declining U.S. interest rates combined with profit-taking in demand deposits to the day's low of 2.9830 DM in Frankfurt.

In London, Eurodollar deposit rates closed as much as 14 points below Monday's levels as the federal funds rate in New York slipped below 14 percent, dealers said. However, the mark's strength against the dollar put renewed downward pressure on the French franc, they said.

Later in New York, the dollar came under heavy selling pressure in response to a drop in rates, dealers said. The fed funds rate fell to 13½ percent.

The generally easier dollar also helped the Belgian franc, which steadied in afternoon in Brussels against major currencies.

The projects listed Tuesday, which are new and do not include others currently under discussion, excluded foreign investment in China's promising offshore oil fields.

**Nigeria Declares Measures Suspending Most Imports**

Reuters

**LONDON** — Nigeria, faced with a slump in oil revenue, effectively suspended almost all imports Tuesday by denying banks permission to arrange financing, banking sources here said.

Nigeria's central bank told banks operating in the country that they could issue no more letters of credit, the means through which the overwhelming majority of imports enter the country.

The sources said that this effectively cuts off imports. They said the drastic step was taken because oil revenue had fallen to \$800 million a month because of the world oil glut.

Central bank officials in Lagos were not available for comment.

Nigeria has been hard pressed by the dramatic decline in demand for oil, its main source of foreign exchange. Production fell to 1.5 million barrels a day last month from more than 2.3 million barrels a day during 1979. And under a production-sharing agreement reached by OPEC members last weekend, it has agreed to a further cut to 1.3 million barrels a day.

At the same time, it has lost customers because until this week it was demanding \$36.50 a barrel for its crude oil, while Britain was offering similar quality crude oil for \$3 a barrel.

It agreed at the weekend OPEC meeting to trim its price to \$35.42 a barrel, but oil industry sources here believe it will drop further.

**U.K. Jobless Rate Below 3 Million**

Reuters

**LONDON** — Unemployment in Britain fell to 12.5 percent in March, dropping below the politically sensitive 3-million mark, the government reported Tuesday.

The diversified transportation and utility company said it is still "planning the year to be all right," adding "most of our problems will be manifested in the first quarter." It predicted conditions would be substantially better in the second half for its carriers, Ryder Truck Lines and Pacific Intermountain Express.

**West German Vehicle Output Rises Last Month**

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — West German motor vehicle production rose 2½ percent in February to 367,400 units from January's level, and was up about 10 percent from a year earlier, the industry association, VDA, said Tuesday.

Car production rose to 342,300 units from 331,350 in January, but commercial vehicle output fell to 25,100 from 27,065. Vehicle exports reached 196,900 after 187,559 in January and 169,265 in February, 1981.

These securities having been placed privately, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 75,000,000

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

11% bearer Notes 1982 due 1987

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Kredietbank International Group  
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

March 1982

## NYSE Rally Continues For 4th Day in a Row

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Lower interest rates and a variety of technical factors caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close higher for the fourth day in a row Tuesday, the longest stretch of advances of a year ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.73 in close at \$26.67. Advances led declines by about 970 to 530, and volume swelled in 67.13 million shares from the 57.61 million traded Monday.

The first hour, with volume of 24.12 million, was the busiest first hour ever, topping the 24.1 million shares traded during the first hour March 13, 1981.

Analysts said the volume was swelled by a 303,000-share block of Diamond Shamrock at 20, marking the most active NYSE-listed issue most of the day, and a 10,074,000-share block of Tandy.

Chester Pogo of G. Tsai & Co. said a number of statistical measures of the market turned bullish late last week, setting the stage for the rally.

Those measures included the Dow Jones transportation index, which has been rising, the level of short interest held by floor specialists, which has been declining, and the price of General Motors stock, which has not set a new low for four months.

Analysts said short covering also contributed to the heavy volume as investors who sold stock for future delivery on the expectation that prices would drop to buy shares Tuesday.

Analysts said the only background news supporting the rally was a decline in short term interest rates. The federal funds rate, overnight loans between banks, was as low as 13½ percent from Monday's close of 14½ percent.

Marine Midland Bank Tuesday cut its broker loan rate to 14½ percent from 15½ percent.

Real Earnings Up

The Labor Department said Tuesday the real earnings of Americans went up 1 percent in February, the most of any month on record, a benefit of the moderating inflation rate and better weather.

The increase follows a revised decline of 1.5 percent in January. The department had reported the decline as 1.8 percent.

Wall Street got a big boost from news General Motors and the United Auto Workers union have reached a tentative contract agree-

ment that could pave the way for some recovery in the faltering economy.

On the NYSE floor, Scientific Atlanta was sharply lower after the company said it expected its third-quarter earnings only to match those of a year ago.

In corporate news, the Kemper insurance group said Tuesday it will acquire Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, the largest securities broker headquartered in Los Angeles, for more than \$50 million.

Economists said the small increase was the product of the recession. Before the report was issued, some economists even predicted the combination of recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce a small decline in the Consumer Price Index.

The February rise followed an increase of 0.3 percent in January and was well below the 1 percent increase of February, 1981.

Consumer prices rose 7.7 percent in the 12 months ending in February, the smallest yearly advance since the period ending in June, 1978, the department said.

Treasury Undersecretary Norman Ture said the reduced inflation rate is the result of a slower rate of money-supply growth.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said of the inflation report, "We believe it's good news for every American, and it shows a steady decline in inflation over the past several months."

## U.S. Prices 0.2% Higher In February

Recession Credited With Cutting Inflation

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in February, a 3 percent annual rate and the smallest monthly increase since July, 1980, the Labor Department said Tuesday.

Economists said the small increase was the product of the recession. Before the report was issued, some economists even predicted the combination of recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce a small decline in the Consumer Price Index.

The February rise followed an increase of 0.3 percent in January and was well below the 1 percent increase of February, 1981.

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Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said of the inflation report, "We believe it's good news for every American, and it shows a steady decline in inflation over the past several months."

Lower Energy Costs

For the 12 months ending in February, inflation rose 8.5 percent, well below the 12.4 percent of 1980 and the smallest increase in four years. Most analysts are forecasting an increase ranging from 6 percent to 7 percent for all of 1982.

Tuesday's report said that energy costs fell, as did prices for new cars because of the rebate programs offered by U.S. automakers.

Gasoline prices fell 2.3 percent in February after a 1.7 percent drop in January. New car prices were down 0.8 percent, following a 0.1 percent fall in January.

February's advance brought the index to 283.4, which means goods that cost \$100 in 1967 cost \$283.40 in February.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Italy

Bonca Commerciale

Year 1981 1980

Deposits..... 34,467 27,547

Profits..... 46,120 22,780

T. million

United States

General Mills

Year 1981 1980

Revenue..... 1,230 1,100

Profits..... 425 342

Per Share..... 0.66 0.52

# Shares..... 7,091 6,991

Revenue..... 4,070 3,950

Profits..... 185.1 159.6

Per Share..... 3.64 3.17

Levi Strauss

Year 1981 1980

Revenue..... 534.0 484.7

Profits..... 16.98 64.17

Per Share..... 0.41 0.32

T. million

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 23, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

# Starting 12/31 iran t.

(a) Commercial trade (b) Amounts needed to buy one sound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

One thing-U.S. steelmakers need not worry about right away is competing with foreign steel producers. Imports have captured more than 20 percent of the U.S. market.

But a GM spokesman said, "We don't have any plans to go outside our domestic sources" for steel.

## Republic of Austria







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Emerging markets. Expanding technologies. Development on a global scale. Today, the rhythms of commerce are worldwide. And Chemical sets a rapid new tempo.

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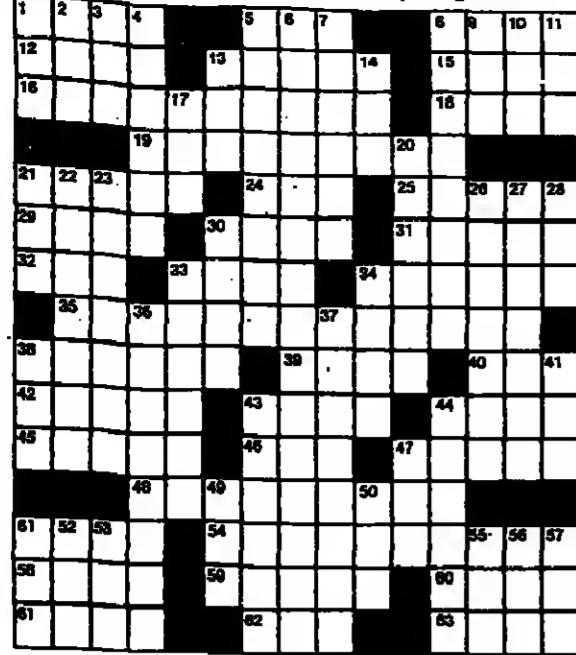
# Tradition shouldn't be the enemy of innovation.

**CHEMICAL TAKES YOU BEYOND TRADITION.**

Member FDIC

## CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Fastener  
5 Keep watch  
secretly  
8 Summer from  
Berlin  
12 "—homo!"  
13 Like bacon  
15 Poverty  
16 Adjective for  
Ferdinand  
Marcos  
18 "Good"—;  
1927 musical  
19 Actor in "The  
Sheik"  
21 At full speed  
24 N.Y.C. skyline  
letters  
25 Corpulent  
29 Word with clef  
or drum  
38 Charges  
31 Companions of  
radishes  
32 Balaam's  
rebuker  
33 Utah's silly  
34 Active causes  
35 Tchaikovsky  
opera, with 50  
Down  
36 —up  
(reviewed  
briefly)  
39 Four-hand  
piano work  
40 Diving bird  
42 Coop chatter  
43 Sea swallow  
44 North African  
gazelle

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALCARVE	20	18	15	5
ALGIERS	17	13	10	5
AMSTERDAM	8	4	5	1
ANCONA	5	4	3	1
ATHENS	11	5	7	5
AUCKLAND	21	18	15	9
BANGKOK	25	15	11	8
BEIRUT	17	13	9	4
BELGRADE	12	9	4	1
BERLIN	11	8	4	1
BOSTON	11	8	4	1
BRUSSELS	8	4	3	1
BUDAPEST	8	4	3	1
BUENOS AIRES	25	17	11	5
CAIRO	21	17	10	5
CAPE TOWN	20	17	11	5
CARACAS	20	17	11	5
CHICAGO	16	10	4	2
COPENHAGEN	5	4	1	1
COSTA DEL SOL	16	11	7	3
DUBLIN	7	4	2	1
EDINBURGH	11	8	4	1
FLORENCE	5	3	1	1
FRANKFURT	11	8	4	1
GENEVA	2	1	1	1
HELSINKI	2	1	1	1
HONG KONG	24	19	16	11
HOUSTON	19	16	12	8
ISTANBUL	8	4	3	1
JERUSALEM	6	4	3	1
LAS PALMAS	21	19	15	9
LIMA	25	17	14	9
LISBON	25	17	14	9
LONDON	12	8	4	1
LOS ANGELES	24	17	10	5

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 23, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols are used to denote the frequency of quotations supplied: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:  
—(d) Contor SF 54,45 SF 54,20  
—(d) Goldbar SF 154 Amco U.S.  
—(d) Goldbar SF 54,45 SF 54,20  
—(d) Stockbar SF 54,45 SF 54,20

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2422 Bern UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:  
—(d) Contor SF 35,28 SF 35,28  
—(d) Goldbar SF 151 Unilever SF 35,28  
—(d) Stockbar SF 151 Unilever SF 35,28

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:  
—(d) Contor Fund SF 22,12 SF 22,12  
—(d) Convertible Contor S.A. SF 34,24 SF 34,24

CREDIT SUISSE Other Funds:  
—(d) Actions Suizas SF 29,25 SF 29,25  
—(d) C.P. Bonds SF 36,24 SF 36,24  
—(d) C.P. Bonds H.R. SF 36,24 SF 36,24  
—(d) C.P. Bonds V.O. SF 36,24 SF 36,24  
—(d) Usanz  
—(d) Publica-Vest SF 46,00 SF 46,00

DEUTSCHE INVESTMENT FFM UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:  
—(d) Contor Fund SF 17,12 SF 17,12  
—(d) Contor Fund SF 17,12 SF 17,12

FIREMAN PD Box 400, Hamilton, Bermuda UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) American Value Compan SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) International Fund, P.T. SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) Fidelity Fund, Inc. SF 18,25 SF 18,25

G.D.M. MANAGEMENT UK LTD UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) G.D.M. Growth Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) G.D.M. Income Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) G.D.M. Securities Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25

G.F.T. Auto Fund UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) G.F.T. Auto Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25

G.F.T. Investment Fund UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) G.F.T. Investment Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25

G.F.T. Technology Fund UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) G.F.T. Technology Fund SF 18,25 SF 18,25

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Short Term 'A' Oblig SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) Short Term 'B' Oblig SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) Short Term 'C' Discr SF 18,25 SF 18,25

JARDINE FLEMING POF 75 IPO Hy Kong UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Short Term 'A' Oblig SF 18,25 SF 18,25  
—(d) Short Term 'B' Discr SF 18,25 SF 18,25

LLOYD'S BANK INT. POF GENEVA II UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 58,50 SF 58,50

LLOYD'S BANK INT. POF GENEVA II UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 20,00 SF 20,00

PARISBAS - GROUP UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Contor Fund SF 17,12 SF 17,12

SOPHID DROGUE SENEVA UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) Contor Fund SF 14,65 SF 14,65

SWISS BANK CORP. UNION SECURITIES Fund:  
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection SF 36,45 SF 36,45



## Observer

**Over East of Quibby**

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — I have a lot of relatives in South Succotash and spent many golden childhood days there, so I was a little put off the other day to learn that President Reagan doesn't think South Succotash amounts to much.

He was criticizing the TV networks for too much "downbeat" coverage of the recession when he asked with sarcasm, "Is it news that some fellow out in South Succotash isn't Nowhereville like the president suggests, they might read it in the White House and think better of us."

"Cousin Willard," I said, "you know and I know that South Succotash isn't Nowhereville like it is the home of the South Succotash Gristle Conversion Plant and is famous for fielding the best donkey-baseball team between Bean's Hill and Great Mulch, but I cannot put that in the paper without making South Succotash seem more important than the president of the United States thinks it is."

\* \* \*

Cousin Harry has also phoned. He said the South Succotash Gristle Conversion Plant had just been closed. Everybody out of work. The plant was bought by a conglomerate which found it could convert gristle cheaper with dollar-a-hour labor in Indonesia.

Anyhow, as I pointed out, collapse of the local gristle-conversion industry shouldn't affect Harry's job, which is keeping South Succotash free of barking dogs and strippers who didn't know when to stop.

"Wake up, dummy," Cousin Harry said. "Who do you think paid me to chase those mutts and peepers?"

I was astonished. I had always thought he was on the payroll of the South Succotash Peace and Decency Commission.

"Harry," I said, "tell me: precisely what is gristle conversion?"

"Well," he said, "first you —" "Stop," I cried. "Whatever it is, it can be of interest to a national audience, which has no concern with what happens out in South Succotash someplace."

"Out to South Succotash someplace."

If I remember it foody, it must be because once in those golden childhood days it seemed as American as donkey baseball, barking dogs and gristle conversion. Was it always a cordon bleu?

New York Times Service



Baker

Those are the two things people are famous for not putting up with over in South Succotash, and if the president hadn't been so hot to shoot from the hip at the TV people but had taken time to check his facts, he would have known that.

Several years ago Charles Kuralt of CBS did pass through and interviewed my cousin Harry, the man responsible for keeping barking dogs and stripease excesses from running local peace and decency.

His cameramen got some film of Cousin Harry chasing two noisy mongrels and a fully peeled stripper down Dutchman's Creek Road into Beamer's Woods, but for some reason these never turned up in *On the Road With Charles Kuralt*.

"Out in South Succotash someplace."

That phrase is gall, especially since South Succotash voted so heavy for Reagan in 1980 after my cousin Willard, who is the mayor and a Republican, stood on the porch of Dawson's store and read

\* \* \*

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